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Stagflation (70's) COLA's = Cost Of Living Adjustments

Cost goes up & ½ gets fired, ½ gets raise

$MM = \frac{1}{\text{reserve ratio}}$

MS_{supply} = Fed infusion + bank expansion thru loans

Tot can be created = MM X

FDIC = Federal

Fed banks

B - New York
C - Phiadelphia
L - San Francisco
F - Atlanta
A - Boston

7 members - the Fed
14 yr term

STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL
SOCIAL STUDIES DEPARTMENT
SOCIAL STUDIES ELECTIVES - SPRING 1993 TERM

HE 30 - African-American History (Mr. Krinsky) - New elective course! Survey of African History and culture, origins of slavery, the slave experience in the United States, post-Civil War developments, the Harlem Renaissance, the Civil Rights Revolution, contemporary issues facing African-Americans. Will include art, music, literature.

HL 5A - Law Studies; Criminal Law (Ms. Lichtenstein) - A study of all aspects of the criminal justice system, including famous cases. Court visitations, guest speakers, and mock trials are an integral part of this course.

HE 8B - Prejudice and Persecution: The Holocaust (Mr. Donin) - An inquiry into the nature of prejudice and the totalitarian personality in individuals and in nations. The spring term will stress the Holocaust and problems in the 20th century. May be taken for one-half year or one full year.

HG 91 - City of New York: Past and Present (Mr. Scandura) - The city's political, social, cultural environment as viewed through its historical heritage, architecture, communities, and ethnic groups. Field trips will be planned where appropriate.

HG 7 - Political Theory (Dr. Stefanacci) - Readings and discussion about the great political thinkers of all time - Aristotle, Machiavelli, Locke, Marx, and others. A study of their ideas and the application of their ideas to modern-day society.

HB 8I - Psychology Internship (Mr. Weprin) - The Internship course calls for Stuyvesant students to tutor elementary school youngsters in reading, writing, and math. Students are tutored at P.S. 234, a local elementary school. This is a great opportunity for students interested in careers related to teaching, psychology, and social work.
* Note - Students opting for this course must be programmed for it period 7 and period 8 (two periods per day).

MARCH 1993

STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL -- LIBRARY MEDIA CENTER

U.S. CONSTITUTION AND SUPREME COURT RESEARCH GUIDE

Desk Reference

1) Black's Law Dictionary, 5th ed.
2) Cushman, Cases in Civil Liberties, 2nd ed.
3) Felkenes, Criminal Law and Procedure - Text and cases
4) Felkenes, Constitutional Law for Criminal Justice
5) Ref. 342.73 Lewis, Constitutional Rights of the Accused
6) Lewis, '78 Supplement to the Supreme Court and the Criminal Process
7) Maddox, Constitutional Law Cases and Comments, 2nd ed.
8) Shapiro, American Constitutional Law
9) UMI Great Supreme Court Cases (microfiche)
10) SIRS - GOVERNMENT, 2 vols. (reprints of magazine articles)
11) Facts on File - summaries of recent news stories

Reference Shelves

REF. 320.973 E	- Encyclopedia of American Political History
REF. 342.73 Bartholomew	- American Constitutional Law I, II
REF. 342.73 Chandler	- The Constitutional Law Dictionary I, II
REF. 342.73C	- Constitution of the United States
REF. 342.73 E	- Encyclopedia of the American Judicial System, 3 vol.
REF. 342.73 E	- Encyclopedia of the American Constitution, 5 vol.
REF. 345.73 Flanders	- Capital Punishment
REF. 345.73 Ducat	- Constitutional Interpretation, 3rd ed.
REF. 345.73 Lewis	- The Supreme Court and the Criminal Process
REF. 347.1 G	- Guide to the Federal Courts
REF. 347.73 G	- Guide to the U.S. Supreme Court
REF. 353 Tallman	- Dictionary of Civics and Government
REF. 364.03	- Encyclopedia of Crime and Justice, 4 vol. and guide

Indexes

Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature
New York Times Index (Microfilm text)
Newsbank (Microfiche text)
TOM (Text on Microfiche)

Videos (Individual student viewing in work-room)

AV 342.73 C	- The Constitution and you. Newsweek 1987, 20 min.
AV 347 S	- Supreme Court Decisions: Roe vs. Wade. Guidance Assoc., 1989, 20 min. 1 vc.
AV 353 C	- The Constitution: A Delicate Balance. 3 vc.

Card Catalog - Subject Headings (Use as Guide for all Index tools)

United States - Constitution
United States - Constitution - Amendments
United States - Constitutional History
United States - Constitutional History Sources
United States - Constitutional Law

United States - Supreme Court
United States - Supreme Court - Decisions

Primaries Demonstrate Democracy at Work

To the Editor:

I was disappointed by "Primaries Are No Test of Character" by Walter F. Mondale (Op-Ed, Feb. 26), lamenting "the loss by party leaders of the power to screen and select Presidential nominees." The former Vice President says that while elections are the business of the people, party leaders should make nominations.

Mr. Mondale's view is wrong on two counts: (1) The right to nominate is so integral to the right to elect, that it belongs no less to the people. Democracy is about the right of the "demos," Greek for the people, to choose their leaders and determine the direction of their country. This right is severely and unjustifiably curbed if it excludes the people's right to participate in the nominating.

Historically, Presidential nominations were made by party leaders. Nominations were bartered and bought, traded and sold based on patronage, pork barrel and regional favors, matters having little to do with public policy. Twenty years ago that system was abandoned for a process allowing the people to participate.

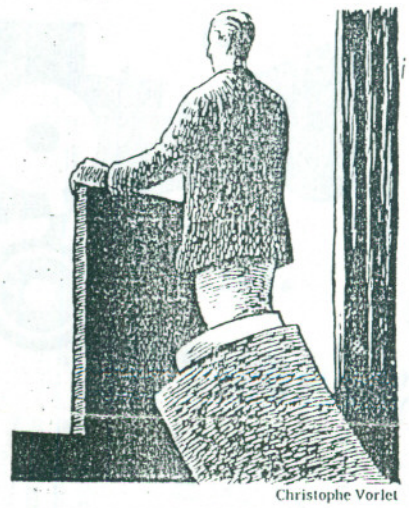
The people's choice may not always be the wisest. But I am not prepared to return to a process in which a handful of noblemen select the king. As a democrat, I am offended by the elitist notion that we voters need some intermediary pols to preselect the candidates for us.

(2) The rough and tumble of a public nominating process is good for the party and good for the nominee. Today, candidates anointed in the clubhouse won't win elections. It is the competition of the multistate primaries that best winnows and forges the message and the messenger capable of representing the broad coalitions that are the political parties.

In 1984, Walter Mondale's own, initially weak, politically driven candidacy was broadened by competition from Gary Hart and Jesse Jackson. This year, Bill Clinton, also a candidate of the politicians, may win his party's nomination, but his candidacy will be strengthened and honed by his baptism in the primary fires.

Today's quadrennial marathon appropriately demands candidates who can withstand the scrutiny of the modern news media. Candidates without the political stamina to win the people's confidence in the primaries will not make it through the election, much less four years in office. Candidates grown in the daylight of the primaries are likely to lead and represent the people far better than those potted in the dark by a handful of politicians.

The primaries and the modern news media combine to enable the American people to make informed, serious determinations about character, core values and national political direction. The news media, however imperfectly with their debates and sound bites, put the facts into the political marketplace for the voters to judge. No process, of course, is



Christophe Vorlet

better than the human beings in it. Garbage in, garbage out. But however messy, our primary process is vastly superior to any system in which the participation of the public begins and ends on the first Tuesday in November. NORA ENGEL

Alexandria, Va., Feb. 26, 1992

The writer was a member of the 1974-75 commission that structured the Democratic Party Presidential primary system.

Opposition Leader

To the Editor:

In advocating that party leaders, not voters, should do the nominating, Walter F. Mondale (Op-Ed, Feb. 26) focuses attention on the weakest link in our political system — the way the two major parties select Presidential candidates. The process particularly puts the party out of power at a disadvantage. Today, the leaderless Democrats flounder. It could as well be the Republicans, if their President were not eligible for a second term. Change is in everyone's interest.

A proposal for 1996 and beyond: One full year before Election Day, let each major party hold a nominating convention limited to members of Congress, governors and state chairmen to pick its official nominee for President. Let the subsequent primaries serve as the equivalent of nominations from the floor. As now, the election-year convention would make the final choice.

The advantages are several. The official nominees, "picked by peers who know them," as Mr. Mondale advocates, would likely be people of stature. Also, for at least that one pre-election year, our country would benefit from one of the enviable features of parliamentary systems: a clearly designated leader of the opposition.

Debate on national issues could be joined more substantively. And giving members of Congress something close to a decisive role in choosing their party's nominee might raise their sights from the parochial.

One thing is certain, the horse-and-buggy system of primaries is running our democracy into the ground, and causing our best friends abroad a deal of worry. ALBERT E. HEMSING

Brewster, Mass., March 2, 1992

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to members of the party, the regional clumping of primaries (like Super Tuesday) should not be permitted — and, most important, committed delegates should not be awarded winner take all; rather each candidate should be awarded a share of delegates according to his or her showing.

Such suggestions would allow candidates to sustain early losses and yet give them a stronger incentive to continue the race. If the race is fairly close, each credible candidate would enter the party convention with the chance to use the superdelegates to capture the nomination from the front runner or at least exert serious influence on the party platform and the election strategy.

The Democrats just cannot afford to have another rubber-stamp convention. JAMES MARCEDA

Staten Island, Feb. 28, 1992

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Reject Elitism

To the Editor:

Walter F. Mondale's suggestions for reform of the Democratic Party are welcome as part of a much needed debate, but the suggestions show an elitism that should be rejected.

His proposal would not only shut a Larry Agran or Jesse Jackson out of the system, but it would also prevent new blood from entering the party. It would reinforce the stranglehold the Democrats and Republicans have had on American democracy. To make such suggestions without mentioning the need for reform in campaign financing and universal electoral standards in all states for all parties is a proposal to make the two parties permanent.

What the Democratic Party needs and indeed the American political system needs is a serious challenge from the outside to reignite America's faith in politics as a means in solving our problems. An incestuous system like Mr. Mondale proposes would only deaden our already dwindling democracy. JONATHAN PRINCE

Athens, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1992

Primaries Are No Test of Character

By Walter F. Mondale

MINNEAPOLIS

Despite the strong voter turnout in New Hampshire, many people remain deeply dissatisfied with how we select our Presidential nominees. Leading up to this year's campaign, we heard plenty of promises from the media about greater attention to the substance of candidates' ideas. Soon enough, though, personal issues took over.

Already, Bill Clinton and his wife have had to justify their marriage, and he has been forced to defend a thoughtful letter written as a college student coming to terms with the draft and the Vietnam War. Paul Tsongas has stripped to a swimsuit to prove his health. And Bob Kerrey has had to explain repeatedly why his family business cannot afford to buy private health insurance for its workers.

How did these become issues in a Presidential campaign?

Character is a legitimate political issue, especially in a President. We have had Presidents with personal problems that seriously diminished their public judgment and power to govern effectively. We should learn about these problems before they are elected, not afterward. But the campaign is actually neglecting the qualities of character that relate most directly to the capacity to govern.

Voters deserve to know about any candidate who wants to be President. We are voting for a person, after all, not a list of issue positions. We should know not just what the candidates say about issues, but *who* they are. Their depth, intelligence, honesty, sense of responsibility, courage? We should know if they are stupid, arrogant, dishonest, careless.

This is why the public is eager to get past the campaign handlers and the managed messages. It is why we so avidly watch the Presidential debates, searching for any clues of what really moves the candidates.

Easily lost in the obsession with personal character, however, are more relevant questions about political character.

Some of these questions are profound: What are the candidate's core political values? Does he have a firm sense of the direction in which he wants to lead the nation? Is he secure with himself — with his convictions and his conscience?

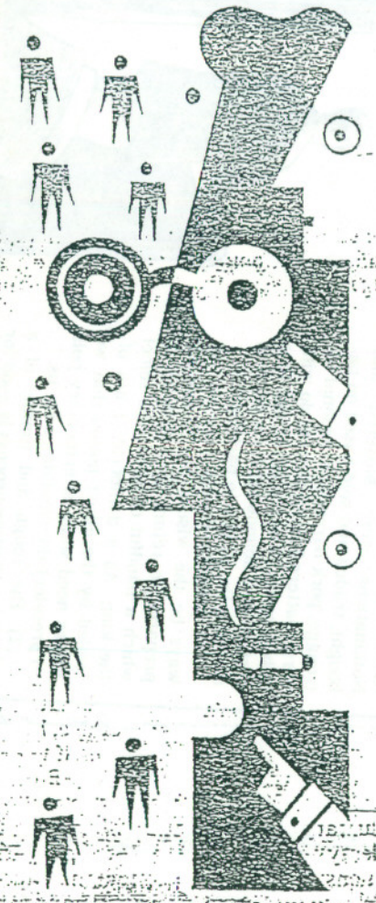
Other questions are more mundane, but hardly unimportant: Does the candidate have the skill to build a coalition among disparate groups? Will he be able to gain the trust and respect of members of Congress? Will he be able to handle himself with foreign leaders? Does he have the force of character and persuasive talent to get others to go along with him on controversial decisions? Does he have the judgment to select good advisers and Cabinet members?

> Party leaders, not voters, should do the nominating.

Unlike a parliamentary system, where leaders are picked by peers who know them, we have developed a self-nomination system where almost anyone with the ambition can run for President. A candidate is not required to pass any test; he or she does not need any organizational base of support; it is not even necessary for him or her to have been elected to office before.

Dealing with questions of political character in the campaign has become so difficult because we have confused the party nomination process with the Presidential election itself. The election is the business of the people. But the nomination is more properly the business of the parties.

The problem lies in reforms, especially in the Democratic Party, that were supposed to open the nomination process and build public trust. Instead, they have produced an almost universal suspicion of the candidates. In turn, party leaders have lost the power to screen candidates and select a nominee they believe will best compete and represent the party in the November election.



David McLimans

Under these circumstances, the mass media become the only forum for dealing with questions of character, personal or political. Voters end up having to substitute for a nomination process that is incapable of passing judgment on character. Rumors begin to pass for news, and reporters are forced to engage in the psychoanalysis of candidates. Everyone involved is cheapened — the candidates, the reporters and the voters.

The solution is to reduce the influence of the primaries and boost the influence of party leaders, who can be held accountable for the personal and political character of a nominee. The "super-delegates" category established within the Democratic Party after 1984 allows some opportunity for this, but it should be strengthened.

In November, the American people will once again vote to decide who will occupy the most powerful public office on earth. A Presidential election is our national celebration of democracy. It should provide an occasion for serious debate worthy of a great country. The process should have some dignity — even nobility.

Our citizens deserve a full opportunity to become informed, not just about the issues, but about what kind of political character each candidate would bring to the Presidency.

Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale is head of the Mondale Policy Forum at the University of Minnesota Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs.

Alexander Lozupone 6L pds Gov 35 + 45

good opinion?

(5) "Congress should use seniority as the basis for selecting comitee chairpersons" 80

opinion

The above-mentioned point of view is one held by many people, including those who select comitee chairpersons. However, some people oppose this view, and state that an election should be held. Both views have some merit.

The main argument for seniority-based chairpersons is experience. The supporters say that the person who was in the comitee longest would not only know more about the comitee, but more about congress in general. Someone who knows much about congress could get things done more quickly, but also have more of an idea of what could be done at all. Because of this belief, it is also believed that the senior chairperson would be elected anyway. Also, intra-party wars may erupt (because of several candidates).

The opposing view is that people with seniority tend to be out of touch with the people; and that new, radical comitee members would be capable of doing more for the people. Seniority is not viewed by them as a virtue, it is more of a hindrance. They believe that the best man WILL win the election be him old, young, experienced or not, radical or not.

(3) SEE TEST FOR VIEW

It was said by Edmund Burke that although a representative is meant to represent his people & their interests, he should some times oppose their views. There are several arguments for + against this.

The opposing view is that the U.S. is a democracy. This means the people should have the final say in matters. Therefore, the representative s